

Je suis tout à fait d'accord avec l'argumentation des deux auteurs de la requête, retenant deux points principaux:

1. La synonymie des deux genres est douteuse.
2. Le nom de *Bathynomus* a été appliqué de façon continue à un nombre croissant d'espèces et son emploi est habituel dans la littérature carcinologique.

Dans l'intérêt de la stabilité de la nomenclature, je souhaite vivement que la Commission préserve l'usage de *Bathynomus*.

Comments on the proposed designation of *Lysianax cubensis* Stebbing, 1897 as the type species of *Shoemakerella* Pirlot, 1936 (Crustacea, Amphipoda)

(Case 2711; see BZN 46: 236–238)

(1) Richard C. Brusca

Natural History Museum, P.O. Box 1390, San Diego, California 92112, U.S.A.

I would like to state briefly my support for the proposition of Lowry & Stoddart favoring the designation of the nominal species *Lysianax cubensis* Stebbing, 1897 as the type species of *Shoemakerella* Pirlot, 1936. I believe Lowry & Stoddart are correct in their assessment of the situation, and that other amphipod workers would welcome this official clarification of a long-standing problem.

(2) Michael H. Thurston

Institute of Oceanographic Sciences, Deacon Laboratory, Godalming, Surrey GU8 5UB, U.K.

I support the case made for the designation of *L. cubensis* as the type species of *Shoemakerella*.

It is clear that Pirlot (1936) based his concept of *Shoemakerella* on his own material and on the specimens received from Shoemaker. The separation of *L. nasuta* and *L. cubensis* is valid. While the illustrations provided by Dana lack much of the detail required by modern taxonomists, such detail as is given can be relied upon. The structure of uropod 3 provides an unequivocal separation of the two species.

(3) Support for the proposals on BZN 46: 237 was also received from Prof Krzysztof Jążdżewski, Uniwersytet Łódzki, Łódź, Poland.

Comments on the proposed conservation of the specific name of *Curculio viridicollis* Fabricius, 1792 (currently *Phyllobius viridicollis*; Insecta, Coleoptera)

(Case 2678; see BZN 46: 241–243)

(1) M.A. Alonso-Zarazaga

Sección de Entomología, Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales, J. Gutierrez Abascal 2, 28006 Madrid, Spain

I cannot support the application to conserve Fabricius's specific name *viridicollis*. We (entomologists and biologists in general) should be prepared to handle synonymies,

even of common species. Moreover, a lectotype of *Curculio cloropus* Linnaeus, 1758 has been designated, thereby fixing the identity of this species. I do not want to be an accomplice of Fabricius (and other authors) who made a large number of errors simply because of scientific procedure. If an error is found, it should be corrected in a publication, and be checked (and the correction accepted) by other workers interested in the same subject.

I would like to call attention to the fact that the name *Phyllobius cloropus* has been used recently (Tempère & Péricart, 1989, pp. 47, 475) as the valid name for the species. These French authors took the logical attitude which I defend.

Additional reference

Tempère, G. & Péricart, J. 1989. Coléoptères Curculionidae, quatrième partie. *Faune de France*, 74: 1–534.

(2) Editorial note

Secretariat, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

The paper by Thompson & Alonso-Zarazaga (1988), in which they demonstrated the synonymy between *C. cloropus* and *C. viridicollis* (and in which Thompson wrote (p. 84) that he proposed to apply to the Commission to be able to use the junior synonym *viridicollis* as the name for the species), is cited in the recently published update of *Coléoptères Curculionidae* (1989). Dr J. Péricart (10 rue Habert, F-77130 Montereau, France) has noted (in litt.) that he had accepted changes in the nomenclature resulting from strict compliance with the Principle of Priority, but only if they had been adopted in previous publications. In other cases, where the name in use was the younger synonym, he had kept that name although indicating that priority would dictate the senior synonym (unless there had been a Commission ruling to the contrary).

According to this procedure he (Péricart) would have used the name *viridicollis* for the species but, by mistake, did not do so. Many changes had been needed during the printing of the publication and this particular one had been overlooked. He, himself, strongly favoured using the name *viridicollis*.

Comment on the proposed precedence of *Culicoides puncticollis* (Becker, 1903) over *C. algecirensis* (Strobl, 1900) (Insecta, Diptera)
(Case 2716; see BZN 46: 179–180, 47: 48)

G.B. White (Editor, *Medical & Veterinary Entomology*)
c/o The Royal Entomological Society, London SW7 5HU, U.K.

I support Dr Boorman's application to uphold *Culicoides puncticollis* (Becker, 1903) for two reasons:

First, to maintain consistency in usage (Article 23b) of *puncticollis* as the specific name of a well known biting midge that 'is readily identified and not involved in any taxonomic problem' (BZN 46: 179, para. 4).

Secondly, the application wisely allows for the possibility that *C. algecirensis* (Strobl, 1900) may, in the light of future studies, prove to be not synonymous with